

stitches or petals of the flower are of light gray wool with a long stitch of white silk running between the two gray ones; each petal has three stitches, two gray, one white. The centre of the flower is embraulered in yellow silk in French knots. The corn-flower on the left hand strip has perais of white or pale gray wool, the calyx being of black wool; the utile stitches like seeds nerosa the calyx are of white silk. The shanting stitches on the black connecting band are of gold colored silk. the other two stitches are of pale bine silk. Edge the convictic with ruffled fringe to black and bine, as in the engraving, or with the crocheted fringe, as in last week's directions. The quantity of wool depends upon the size of the convictic.

APGHAN STITCE (CROCHET TRICOTEE). For the benefit of those who may not happen to know the usual Afghan stitch employed in making the above convrette, a few simple directions may be presented. It is a very easy stilch, and one over, knit 3, over; repeat. Eighth row: Plain, agreeable to the fingers. The crochet nee- Repeat from first row. be presented. It is a very easy stitch, and one must be a rather long one of bone, to end. Holding the wool in the left hand you | terms sent in reply to N. I. B.: make with the needle held in the right a running loop or noose; through this loop draw the wool with the needle making a third loop, and go on thus until your chain has the required number of loopssay seventeen. At the end turn and work back on the chain thus: Put your needle through the 15th loop—the one next but one to the last of the chain—and drawing the wool through leave the stitch on the needle; with this and the 17th stitch of the chain, you will have two stitches on the needle. Put the needle through the next stitch of the chain, and, drawing the wool through leave that loop also on the needle. Go to the end of the chain thus and you will find 16 stitches on your needle, as in knitting; in making a chain for crochet tricotée, you must always make one more stitch than the number which the work is to have, as this permits the neat turn at the end. At the end of the first row (all the stitches being on the needle, take up the wool with the hook and draw it through the first stitch only, then extehing the wool with the needle; then through the stitch inst made and the next stitch, and so on to the end of the row, when only one stitch is left on the needle. Then put the hook through the first perpendicular stitch of the pre-ceding row out the end of the row, when only one stitch is left on the needle. Then put the hook through the first perpendicular stitch of the pre-ceding row out the edge stitch), and draw the wool through, leaving the stitch thus made on the needle. Go to the end of the row thus, drawing the wool through each perpendicular stitch of the pre-ceding row, and leaving all the stitches thus made on the needle; then work back as in the second row. This is crochet tricotée, called so because it resembles knitting. say seventeen. At the end turn and work back on the



This is a comfortable and pretty must for a little schoelgirl whose purse does not admit of fur. With a fine bone hook No. 12 and gray single zephyr weel, of which 6 ounces will be required, make a chain of 78 statelies. First row: DC (double erochet) anding with 1 chain. Second row: 1 DC in the first DC, taking up the back of the loop, which is done throughout the work; take up the back of the 2d loop, draw the wool through, pass the wool round the acedle, take up the same loop again, making 3 loops on the needle in this one stitch, draw the wool through these 3, then through the 2 on the needle; take up the whole of this row in this manner.—3d row. Plain DC worked from the back of the loop as before. Repeat the 2d and 3d rows. Work a piece wide enough for your mist, then make it up. For this you require blue silk in the piece, two pairs of black tassels, some blue ribbon to run in the runner, and a sheet of wasding. Lay the wadding the size of the piece of crochet you have worked, cover it on both sides with silk, then sew together; make a slot at each outer edge, sew up together; make a slot at each outer edge, sew up together to the crochet, place it over the silk, run the edges of the crochet to the extreme edge of the slot, then pass the ribbon in; add the tassels. the needle; take up the whole of this row in this

GIRL'S MITTEN .- CROCHET.

E. S., Washington, writes: In the last number of THE WEEKLY, F. M. Jones wishes directions for crocheting a firm, strong mitten for girls. This is the best mitten I know of for durability and

warmth:

Two onnees brown, gray or red Cashmere wool, a steel crochet-book of medmin size. Make a chain of 52 stitches (this will fit a lady who wears No. 642 kid glove.) Join the ends of the chain and crochet 2 rows around. S. C. (single crochet.) On the 3d row, exactly opposite the starting point, widen, by crocheting 2 stitches in 1, then 1 plain, and widen again; rest of row plain. 4th row plain, 3ch row, widen opposite the 1st widening in 3d row, crochet 3 plain and widen again; rest plain, 6th row plain. 7th row, widen as before, opposite the starting point, and crochet 5 plain between the widenings. Thus continue, every other row plain and every other row widening twee, increasing the number of plain stitches between by 2 every time, and if the number of rows is 25, when the number of stitches between the widenings will be 23; join the mitten where the last two widenings occur by drawing the wool once through on the hook. Crochet the rest of the mitten plain until it reaches the widerings will be a local property of the where the last two widenings occur by drawing the wool once through on the hook. Crochet the rest of the mitten plain until it reaches the end of the little finger in length, narrow at each side by skipping one stitch and draw the wool tightly so as not to leave a hole. Narrow only twice in the first row, then one row plain, twice in the next row, and after that shape it to the hand by narrow row, and after that shape it to the hand by narrow the constitution of the state of in the first row, then one row plans, twice in the next row, and after that shape it to the hand by narrowing more frequently in a row until it is almost completed. Then narrow every few stitches. When reduced to an opening not longer than the end of the finger, take a large negdle, turn the mitten, and finish off neatly by drawing up the remaining stitches until fine the pening left for the thumb, and shape it to the size of the thumb, fastening off as before.

This makes a very warm, strong mitten which will wear for several seasons. For a smaller mitten, start with shorter chain, which may be measured around the wrist, and crochet only 23.

21 or 19 rows before joining for the thumb, according to the aga of the child. The wrist may be finished off with a crochetod ruffle or two, or the mitten may be commenced with a knitted wristlet, 2 plain and 2 puri, two or three inches long, casting off and then crocheting the first row into the best wristlet.

and 2 next rounds knit plain; then 3 rounds parl; thirty-seventh round, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 59, knit 2 together; thirty-eighth round, plain; thirty-umth round like thirty-seventh. Purl the next three rounds, decreasing in the second round. Knit 3 rounds decreasing in the first and third rounds. Now knit 15 rounds like the first 30 rounds, with no decreasings, then 30 rounds of 2 plain 2 puri for the rest. It will be easy to modify these general directions so as so make a wristlet of any desired length and brendth.

Mrs. B. H. W. sends the following pattern, which is more open than the one presented above: Take three needles, cast on each 20, 30 or 40 stitches, according to size wanted; make 1, knit 3, slip 1, knit 2 together, draw the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 3, make 1, knit 1. Repeat from beginning, continuing around, until the wristlets are of the required length; then cast off. A useful sized one is made by casting on 30 stitches on two needles and 20 on one. These wristlefs may be made of single zephyr or any fine yarn. Our correspondent will probably find the infant's lacket given hast week what she wants; other patterns of these garments will be given hereafter.

INFANT'S SHIRT.—Mrs. J. H. C. sends this description of the segaments will be given hereafter.

INFANT'S SHIRT .- Mrs. J. H. C. sends this descrip This charming converte which may be used for the soft and for a child's carriage, or crafle, is made of pale bine Saxony wool and worked in crochet tricotee. Each strip is 16 stitches wide. A seven-leen stitch and is six stitches wide. A seven-leen stitch which follows. The narrow band connecting the blue strips is marked in black wool in the tame stitch and is six stitches wide. The strips are joined together by a row of chain stitch using black wool. The Margnerits on the right land strip is worked with an embroidery needle after the ground-work of the rug is completed. The long stitches or petals of the flower are of light gray stripes or petals of the flower are light gray stripes an tion of an infant's shirt to the knitting column :

SPIDER STITCH (KNITTING) .- S. L. asks for a spiders and spiders. Here is one: Cast on in twelves with 4 extra edge stitches. First row: Plain. Second row: Over. knit 2 together, *puri 3 together; knit 1, puri 1, knit 1 all into the next stitch; repeat from *, knit 1 all into the next stitch; repeat from *, knit 1 all into the next stitch; repeat from *, knit 1 all into the next stitch; repeat from *, knit 1 all into the next stitch; repeat from *, knit 1 all into the next stitch; repeat from *, knit 1 all into the next stitch; repeat from *, knit 1 all into the next stitch; repeat from *, knit 1 all into the next stitch; repeat from *, knit 1 all into the next stitch; repeat from *, knit 1 all into the next stitches. h; repeat from *, koit last 2 stitches plain, d row: Over, knit 2 together; purt the rest, rth row: Over, knit 2 together; *knit 1, purl 1, 1 all into the same stitch; purl 3 together; at from *; knit last 2 stitches plain. Repeat

repeat from '; kuit last 2 statches piam. Repeat from second row.

Here is another: Cast on 6 statches for each pattern. First row: Over, kuit 1, over, kuit 1, slip 1, kuit 2 together and throw the slipped statch over, kuit 1; repeat. Second row: Plaim. Third row: Over, kuit 3, over, slip 1, kuit 2 together and throw the slipped statch over; repeat. Fourth row: Plaim. Fifth row: Kuit 1, slip 1, kuit 2 together and throw the slipped statch over, buit 1, over, kuit 1, over; repeat. Sixth row: Plaim. Secenth row: Slip 1, kuit 2 together and throw the slipped statch over, over, kuit 3, over; repeat. Eighth row: Plaim.

KNITTED INSERTIONS .- The knitting column is wood, or steel, and the same size from end obliged to Miss Jane Rowley for the following pat-

Twist Pattern—Cast on six stitches for each pat-tern. First six rows: plain. Seventh row: slip 3 loops on a spare needle, leave them and kutt fac next 3; then kuit those on the spare needle. Re-

peat these seven rows.

Feather Pattern.—Cast on 25 stitches for each pattern. First row: knit 2 together 4 times; then over and 1 plain eight times; then knit 2 together 4 times and purl the last statch. Second, third and

fourth rows: plain. Repeat from first row.

COTTON AND NEEDLES.—J. K. says: "Will you inform 'Housekeeper' that knitted lace is much prettier not worked on too fine needles? I have worked Boarshead cotton, No. 240, on No. 20 needles with good effect."

Suppers. - M. S. asks for puttern for gentleman's slipper, either knutted or crocheted. Will some one of our clever contributors oblige her? Directions for ladies' bedroom slippers will be given in the next

most likely place wherein to obtain a passage home. So much for the story. As to backing it up, the Irish did that in excellent style, by giving the Irish finercal howl with variations, as a hymn to some god with an unpronounceable name; "The Shan Van Voght" in good Erse as a long a love ditty, an indescribatiole combination of kick and yell as a war dance and its accompanying war song. They great was their success among the English peas-antry. They found their way to Liverpool eventually, and to high prosperity.

THE BULL-DOO'S NOSE

WHY IT IS "TIP-TILTED."

WHY IT IS "TIP-TILTED."

From The London Times.

It is admitted he is an excitable animal, and that when he does become angry his powers of annovance are very great. He has, for instance, a natural instinct to fly at the head of every being to which he conceives a dislike, and to remain there steadily fixed, without regard to any chastisement which may be inflicted on himself. In the old days he used thus to hang on by the nose of the built, which the builtdog was trained to creep to on his helly and to bait. The reason why his nose is retrousse is because those builtdogs survived which were able to breathe while holding on to the built. To give this facility of respiration a nose "tip-tilted like the petal of a flower" is necessary. Azamat such an enemy the built was almost defencedess; but masters of builtdogs can make the recessing face of the builtdog useful and cause him to release his hold by throwing souff or pepper into his nose and eyes.

Mr. Vern Shaw, author of the excellent practical guide called "The Hinstrated Book of the Dog," says that if the animal is properly braught up and not teased or uritated he is "a noble looking and enjoyable companion." The nobility thus claimed for the dog is, however, somewhat impaired by its ingainly walk, its short and powerful body swinging between its out-turned shoulders, and swaying from side to side as it advances. Very high values are attached to dogs which fulfil the spenditions thought proper for buildings. Six handred pounds was offered to Captain Holdsworth for the late Sir Anthony a month before that distinguished animal hanged himself by getting from the piace where he was chained over a partition, on the further side of which there was no floor high enough to support him. This dog was not distinguished by the warflike deeds of some of his anecstors, but could jump, fetch and carry, bring a basket of fruit from Coyent Garden to his master, and sit as good as gold in a carriage. carriage.

AN ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY From The Globe.

If the latest discoveries which the eminent philologist, Dr. Rudolf Falb, claims to have made during his linguistic researches in South America should prove to be well founded, we shall have to interchange the titles which we are mying at present to the two hemispheres. America, according to Dr. Falb's hypothesis, is the "Old World;" Europe, Africa and Asia really constitute the "New World," We learn from his own susumary of his researches, communicated to the New Freie Presse of Vienna, that the languages spoken by the Indians in Peru and Bohvia (especially in Quichua and Atmara) exhibit the most astounding admittes with the Semitte languages, and particularly with the Arabic—in which tongue Dr. Falb himself has been skilled from his believed. Following up the lines of this discovery. Dr. Falb mas found (1) a connecting link with the Aryan roots, and (2) has ultimately atrived face to face with the surprising revelation, a that "the Semitic roots are universally Aryan." The common stems of all the variants are found in their purest condition in Quichua and Aimara, from which fact Dr. Falb derives the conclusion that the hich plains of Peru and Bohivia must be required as the point of exit of the present human race. So Adam was an American.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

AN INSECT THAT LIKES GUTTAPERCHA.

In his lectures before the Society of Arts on the recent advances in telegraphy, Mr. W. H. Pre ee, the electrician to the British Postoffice Department, pointed out some of the entions accidents to which guttapercha-covered wires were liable: "Guttapercha-covered wires," he said, "would be very well if they would last. But, unfortunately, guitapercha is a gum that only appears to last when in water. In water it apparently is indestructible. Cables that were laid in 1851, and have been brought up were laid in 1851, and have been brought up within a recent date, are now as good as the day when first put down. But when guttapercha becomes exposed to the air, to the alternations of climate, especially when exposed to the action of the sun, it decays very rapidly; it exidizes, and becomes a kind of resin that can easily be crumbled into a snufflike substance. Many attempts have been made to protect it, and to arrest this rapid decay. It has been surrounded by tape soaked with far. Tar itself has been found to be injurious, and has been supplanted by other materials, but at the present moment we have not yet succeeded in finding anything that renders guitapercha indestructible. In fact, when ders guitspercha indestructible. In fact, when exposed to air, as when suspended in tunnels, it seems to have a life of about ten years; when laid down in our iron pipes, under the influence of the variations of temperature and moisture that exist there, it seems to last about twenty years; but in the sea, where it is ex-posed to equable temperature and equal condi-tions, it apparently seems capable of lasting forever. There are many curious accidents and causes of interruption to working that we meet with in our guttapercha-covered wires, and one of the strangest is one of the last that we have discovered. We have found in many places that this guttapercha is apparently gradually eaten away. It seems to go not unlike the way in which open-air wires rust away; and this curious action only occurs in away; and this curious action only occurs in places. In certain parts of the North Wales, Dublin, Kent, and certain the microscope have led us unnustakably to conclude that it is due to something or other eating away the guttapercha. Curiously enough, wherever we have detected this action

A CLEVER TRICK.

From The Standard.

The close of the English harvest found a pair of Connaught reapers some hundreds of miles from Laverpool—their favorite, because cheapest, port of embarkation for home. Old hands at the business, they had been accustomed to make their way to Liverpool, without spending a farthing of their earnings, by dant of cadging. On this last occasion, however, they conceived the bright idea of passing themselves off for a pair of South Sea Islanders. The cleverer of the two, pretending to have learned a very little broken English during his voyage, contrived—in broken language much eked out by signs—to make people understand that himself and his comrade had been carried over the ocean and abandoned in a Southern port by an unscrupulous captain, and that they were now making for Liverpool, as the most likely place wherein to obtain a passage home. So much for the story. As to backing it up, the Irish did that in excellent style, by giving the irish did that in excellent style, powered, except at the time of greatest clonpowered, except at the time of greatest cou-gation, when two of them (the third and fourth) being occasionally in conjunction, afford a capi-tal opportunity for testing the vision. These little moons are generally in a line with each other, though not invariably all visible, for they suffer numerous colleges and allied phenomena. As to Jupiter himself, he is often perceptible in daylight. Bond has often seen him with the naked eye in high and clear sunshine, and Mr. Denning has observed the planet several times half an hour after sunrise. is always a conspicuous object in the daytime, when her position is sufficiently distant from the sun. Mr. Denning has frequently seen this planet at noon, sharing very scrongly, and she has been smallarly noticed by many people. In fact, there is no difficulty whatever in sec-ing this beautiful planet in the daytime, if the position is pretty well known, and care is taken to make the observation from a place where the sun's direct rays are intercepted and cannot dazzle the eye.

MANUFACTURING AMMONIA FROM AIR.

A method of obtaining ammonia from nitrogen derived from atmospheric air has been patented by William Müller, of Antwerp, and Edmond Geisenberger, of Brussels. In carry-ing out their invention the patentees subject ing out their invention the patentees stoject to the action of electricity in the presence of hydrogen the products of combustion which are almost exclusively composed of nitrogen, and which may be purified so as to eliminate any foreign bodies from them. The hydrogen is obtained by any suitable means. It is well known that the action of electricity sometimes decomposes gases at rest. According to the invention the gases subjected to the action of elecvention the gases singected to the action of electricity for the manufacture of ammonia are put in motion with or without pressure, and the ammonia produced therefrom, as soon as it is formed, is made to pass away from the decomposing action of electricity. The apparatus consists of a suitable retort or vessel mounted in a furnace and containing coke or which is a which is a part of a real least. mounted in a furnace and containing coke or other carbon, which is heated to a red heat. Vapor of water is conducted into the retort or vessel and hydrogen gas is evolved. The hydrogen is taken from the retort by means of a pump, or other suitable apparatus, and is conducted into a reservoir in which it may be could be not reflect in which it may be cooled or purified previously to its being conducted to the combining apparatus. The products of combistion, which consist, in reality, of atmospheric air that has been employed in promoting combustion, with the audition of certain of the products of combus tion, are taken by means of a pump or other suitable apparatus from the flues of the fur-nace, and are conducted to a vessel containnace, and are conducted to a vessel containing a body (such, for example, as lime) capable of absorbing gases other than nitrogen gas. From this vessel the nitrogen is conducted to the combining apparatus. The ducted to the combining apparatus. The yield of the pumps or exhausing apparatus is calculated so as to supply the gases to the combining apparatus in the proportions required for the formation of ammonia—that is to say, three parts of hydrogen to one of nitrogen. The combining apparatus consists of a glass or other tube fitted at its upper end to a tubular or other shaped box connected by This makes a very warm, strong mitten which will wear for several seasons. For a smaller mitten, start with shorter chain, which may be measured around the wrist, and erochet only 23, 21 or 19 rows before joining for the thumb, according to the aga of the child. The wrist may be finished off with a crocheted ruffle or two, or the mitten may be consucced with a knitted wristlet, 2 plain and 2 purl, two or three inches long, casting off and then crocheting the first row into the wristlet.

THE SCRAP-BAG.

Wristlets.—Several correspondents write for directions for wristlets. The following is a long one coming nearly to the elbow. With four No 13 needles and of agric and this horses may apparent as a mode didea of this horses may apparent as a mode of purl in lain, always knitting the plain step form of electric sparks or other time at the formed as a fact that afruck me we being gen. In the combining apparatus is a helical wheel or fan caused to revoive by the gases always had deep voices, and that they were generally melodious, full of make as it wers; while the small fry, which would run from a common cur, had high, sharp voices. I have hunted with some of the high, sharp voices. I have hunted with some of the high, sharp voices. I have hunted with some of the high, sharp voices. I have hunted with some of the high, sharp voices. I have hunted with some of the high, sharp voices. I have hunted with some of the high, sharp voices. I have hunted with some of the high, sharp voices. I have hunted with some of the high, sharp voices. I have hunted with some of the high, sharp voices, and this they wise general correspondents write for discount of the miss of the wise of the least the transfer of the least the

passes out through the valve box, and may be utilized as required.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SWITCH-BOARD.

In many cities, as, for instance, Washington and Albany, the plan of connecting all the telephones in use with a central office, and there arranging the wires so as to enable two subscribers in any part of the city to hold conversation, is common and popular. Where the number of persons using the telephone is large, however, a good deal of time and labor is spent in making the necessary connections. To obvinte this drawback Messrs. Connolly & Tighe, of Pittsburg, have invented what they call in "Automatic Telephone Exchange," for use in the central office, by means of which each subscriber can make his own connections. The device is thus briefly ontlined in The Pittsburg Chronicle: "Imagine all the wires or terminals coming nearly together in a circle, but, instead of a mere wire, the terminal is an upright bit of brass. Inside the quasi cylinder thus formed is a central post, upon which is a horizontally revolving finger for each line. This finger is caused to revolve by electricity in a simple manner, and it exactly follows the movements of a band on the dial which is in each subscriber's office, and which has the various numbers upon its face. Accordingly as a subscriber rotates his dial-hand, the finger he controls at the central office moves too. When he stops on any number the finger stops at the upright terminal of the line represented by that number. Electric devices are so situated that connection is made with that line. To ope-AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SWITCH-BOARD. ber. Electric devices are so situated that connection is made with that line. To ope-rate these devices, each line has a "ground" at the Central, and the machine is so con-structed that by "reversing" the current the central grounds are cut out, and at once the other subscriber's bell is rung. At the same other subscriber's bell is rung. At the same time the upright terminal is moved a trifle, and no other subscriber's fuger can reach it. Therefore, the two who are now talking cannot be interrupted by any one, nor can they be surreptitionsly listened to by others. At the same time aff the other subscribers can be talking two by two."

Soliders, and soliders in the liable wildows, orphans, and representatives of monasteries, colleges, schools, and soliders in the liable wildows, orphans, and representatives of monasteries. A peculiarity of many of the inscriptions is that the former Pontiff's not prayed for but invoked, this being an outcome of a belief prevalent among Italian Catholics that Pius IX. has entered into Heaven, and is now in the resulting of the inscriptions in the liable wildows, orphans, and representatives of monasteries. A peculiarity of many of the inscriptions is that the former Pontiff's not prayed for but inscriptions is that the former Pontiff's not prayed for but inscriptions is that the former Pontiff's not prayed for but inscriptions is that the former Pontiff's not prayed for but inscriptions is that the former Pontiff's not prayed for but inscriptions is that the former Pontiff's not prayed for but inscriptions is that the former Pontiff's not prayed for but inscriptions is that the former Pontiff's not prayed for but inscriptions. talking two by two.

USING THE TIDES AS A MOTIVE POWER.

A suggestive paper was recently read before the Liverpool Engineering Society on "The Utilization of the Tides," by Mr. Outes, of Bradford. Mr. Outes was of opinion that aithough the coal supply of Engiand would last for a long time to come, yet that nitimately the power of the tides would outrival all other sources. of mechanical power. The onclude that it is due to something or other research and a superior of the society for the Scotcy for the Popagition of the force of the Scotcy for the Popagition of the society for the Scotcy for the Popagition of the Scotcy for the Scotcy for the Popagition of the Scotcy for the Scotcy for the Popagition of the Scotcy for the Scotcy for the Popagition of the Scotcy for the Sc suitable sites for utilizing the tides.

RENAFIT OF CLERGY.

From All The Fran Raund.

The origin of this practice may be truced to the regard which was past by the various Princess of Europe to the Cauren, and to the endeavors of the Popet to windraw the clergy alogether from subjection to secular authority. Our earlier kings of critical the construction of the origination of secular authority. the prisoner should appear in his elevical halof and tonsure at trial; but in the course of time this was considered uniscessary, and the only proof required of the offender was his aboving to the satisfaction of the court that he could read, a rare accomplishment, except among the clergy, previous to the lit-teenth century. At length all persons who could read, whether clergymen or lay cerks has they were called in some ancient stalutes), were admir-

were called in some ancient statutes), were admirted to the benefit of clergy in all prosecutions for
off-ness to which the privilege extended.

Sir Francis Palgrave, in his "Merchant and
Friar," gives a vivid picture of the proceedings that
took place at these trials. A third had been apprehended in Chepe, in the very set of cutting a poise
from the girdle of Sir John de Standeferd, VicarGeneral of the Bissiop of Winchester, and he was
condetained to be hung at Tyburn. "Londer and
louder became the cries of the miserable culprit as
he receded from the judges; and just when the
sergeants were dragging him across the threshold.

SOMETHING TO WEEP FOR .- Host (lamenting): "The vintogs is a dend failure, and no wine will be got this year." Sympathesing Friend: "Als, it brings the water in one's eyes to think of it; but let's drink to its success."—[Fun.

DIRECT TO THE SHOW—Showing Him Di-ance. Old Man: "Direct yer to the show! Wed, yer just three round here by the 'White Horse,' past the Jony Angiers, 'In'tyer comes to Jim Steel's beerhouse on the left; then rould notice another once just across the round—fer leave that on yer right, and then yer arsks again."—[Fun.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

PERSECUTION OF PROTESTANTS.—There are fresh reports of intolerance in Bohemia. An American physician learns that the persecution of Protestants is even worse in Prague than in Vienna. In one of the rooms of the American Consul at Prague an Exalich service has been severed and was finally rooms of the American Consul at Prague an English service has been started, and was finally given in German to benefit some Austrians who attended; but when the police heard of it they ordered the place to be closed. At Vienna a service in German has been begus in the Scotch Presbyterian Chapel but admission can only be obtained by means of tickets with the names of the bearers written on them.

THE POPE'S GIFT TO ALFONSO.—Lee XIII. has had executed for presentation to King Alfonso and his bride two very beautiful pictures in the fluest mosaic, one representing the Square of St. Peter's at Rome, the other an elegant vase of flowers. Both pictures were made in the celebrated studio of mosaics at the Vatican. It was reported that the Pope would be represented at the Royal wedding by a member of the Sacred College sent from Rome expressly, but the report was denied and the statement added that it is not the custom of the Court of Rome to be represented on such occasions. resented on such occasions.

MEMORIAL OFFERINGS TO PIES IX .- The tomb of Pius IX., at Rome, in the Church of San Lorenzo Beyond the Walls, is said to be almost covered with inscriptions in various languages, besides wreaths, flowers, and other memorial offerings. They were written by persons from many walks of life, by priests, as well as by laymen; by Pontifical soldiers, and soldiers in the Italian Army; by position of an intercessor.

A New Portrait of Christ.—In London was exhibited, a few weeks ago, at a fair is aid of the Soctety for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews, a remarkable portrait of Christ, purporting to be the oldest and best one in existence. A gentleman living in Rome lent the portrait to the society for its exhibitions, and has affixed to it a description saying it is "very old and wonderful" and that it was resisted from an engraving on a medulition be-

tare Mr. Cook referred again to Concord Theism, and—after remarking that if he was wrong in representing Mr. Emerson as a Theist he should be carrected, for the philosopher of Concord was looking into his face—he said, as if addressing Mr. Emerson: "Be unfinching. Walk out on this reef of scientific theism, even if the waves roar to the right and the left, to the front and the rear. You are sure of certain ground principles concerning the responsibility of person to person, and you have lifted your culture to such a height that you believe that, whereas there is thought not your own in the universe, there is in it a thinker not yourself."

EXTRAVAGANCE AT PUNERALS.—The clergy at the property of the principles concerning the responsibility of person to person, and you have believe that, whereas there is thought not your own in the universe, there is in it a thinker not yourself."

EXTRAVAGANCE AT PUNERALS.—The clergy will not be the only one murdered.

EXTRAVAGANCE AT PUNERALS.—The clergy of various denominations in Minneapolis have taken up the movement against extravagance at funerals, of which there have been a few signs recently in certain parts of the East. A circular was prepared, sent out and signed, which sets forth that there has often been observed in funerals needless confusion and pain owing to the unwise action of well-meaning friends, and that custom has inclined to make them more and more expensive, until, an some cases, the desire to render loving tribute to the dend, or to conform to what is ontlay. Accordingly, it is recommended that so far as may be funerals be from the house and that the services be separated from the enterment. The advantages of this plan are and that the services be separated from the enterment. The advantaces of this plan are mitmerated as follows: It leaves the family to take farewell of its dead undisturbed by onlookers; it diminishes by so much the pang of the most grievous hear in the whole event; it gives a peculiar tenderness and power of consolution to the presence of friends at the devotional service; it does away with the inevitable confusion that attends the removal of the colin and the marshalling of a funeral procession, and removes the necessity of attendant vehicles which form so large a part of of the colin and the marshalling of a funeral procession, and removes the necessity of at-tendant vehicles which form so large a part of

A Paston's Unknown Fortene.—Soon after the death at Bioghamton of the Rev. Dr. Gordon Hall, of Northampton, Mass., several ministers offered to preach for the church at Northampton of which Dr. Hall had been the pastor, in order that his family might have the benefit of his salary for the fall year. This has been done, but it now appears from an inventory of Dr. Hall's estate that he has left a confortable property of \$40,000, and segrentis were dragging him across the threshold, be cluing to the piniar which divided the portal, shricking with a voice of arony which perced through the hail: "I demand of Holy Churen the benefit of my clerry!" The their was replaced at the bar, Daring the earlier portion of the croceedings the kind-hearted vicar-general had evidently been much streved and troubled by his enforced participation in the condernation of the criminal. Stepping forward, be now addressed the court, and entrented permission, in the absence of the proper ordinary, to try the validity of the claim. Producing his breviary, he held the page close to the eyes of the kneeling prisoner; he melitied his ear. The bloodless his of the ghastily eatiff were seen to quiver. "Legit ut Cleriens," instantly exclaimed the vicar-general; and this celaration at once delivered the bread of tribulation, and drinking the water of sorrow, until he shall have sought atonement for his misdeeds and explained his shame."

Northampton of which Dr. Hall had been the pastor, in order that his family might have have the benefit of his salary for the full year. This has been done, but it now appears from in inventory of Dr. Hall's estate that he has increased end once acomeout as inventory of Dr. Hall's estate that he has increased to \$40,000, and considerable comment has been occasioned by the reveal and troubled by his friends and some members of his family might have some of acroy which portal a comfortable property of \$40,000, and tonsiderable comment has been done, but it now appears from the benefit of his salary for the full year. This has been done, but it has a salary for the full year. This has been done, but it now appears from in inventory of Dr. Hall's estate that he has a comfortable property of \$40,000, and tonsiderable comment has been done had the beast of his salary for the lail' year. This has been done hut in own salary for the lail' year. This has been done hut it now appears from in inventory of Dr. Hall's mother that he has a said to be as

den, father of Dr. Hall, and then a missionary of the work of the water of sorrow, until be shall have sought at memerate for its missional produced in the water of sorrow, until be shall have sought at memerate for its missional produced in the water of sorrow, until be shall have sought at memerate for its missional experience of the water of sorrow, until be shall have sought at memerate for its missional produced in the produced its same.

QUEER TALES OF APRICA.

The Combine Seemel, who has recently returned from the banks of the Niger, whither he was sent them the banks of the Niger, whither he was sent them the banks of the Niger, whither he was sent the half place some order of his starting arrative. The Combine Looking, he offered the Salidary of the starting arrative and the starting arrative in the fact that he worded has a far place some order of his starting arrative in the fact that he worded has the place of the salidary of the starting arrative in the fact that he worded has the place of the salidary being the posterior of the starting arrative in the fact that he worded has the place of the salidary being the posterior of the starting arrative in the fact that he worded has the content of the salidary being the posterior of the starting arrative in the fact that he worded has the content of the salidary being the salidary be Presbyterians of longer career than and of equal standing with Dr. Blayney," and to this it adds the rather ungracious remark that Mr. Tilden is "of good character and in every relation of is "of good character and in every himself."

Minor Items.—Late news from Bishop Gibert Haven reports that he has been suffering from cedema of the right hung, and that he has symptoms of Bright's disease, but that in spite of these additional disorders his strong in the basis of the late of

clergy have not time to prepare the necessary weekly sermon Signor Grassi, who was formerly Canon of the church of St. Maria Maggiore at Rome, and afterwards renounced the Catholic faith, has fitted up a chapel and that the error which surmounts all others and infects the proud intellects of the age is "that cold and base naturalism which has now invaded all classes of public and private life, substituting human for Divine reason, nature for grace, and disowning the Redeemer."

CURRENT RELIGIOUS OPINION.

CURRENT RELIGIOUS OPINION.

THE RIGHT TO A DAY OF REST.

From The Chingo Adequate (Proby.)

We are much pleased to see that the question of Sabbath observance is revived again in Chicago. Two committees have been appointed—one to look up the law in the case, and the other to make arrangements for the holding of a mass-meeting of citizens for the purpose of action in the matter of nuttigating the evils of Sabbath desecration. It ought to be perfectly well understood that Christian reopie have the depest convictions on this subject. They believe that all classes are entitled to a day of rest; that it is the will of God that they should have it without infringement from the cundity of employers, of disturbance from reckless and disorderly persons. There is much channel the rights of Communists and runnsellers. Have not the soberminded citizens their rights also in this thing? Have they not the courage and power to contest them?

LAWS DEFIED AT CHURCH FAIRS.

LAWS DEFIED AT CHURCH FAIRS.

From The Econom Congregationalist (Cong.)

The recent Old South fair in this city afforded another illustration of the seandalous manner in which other illustration of the scandalous manner in which good morals and the laws of the State are often defied. Not only was gambling in the form of raffling carried on freely, but it was understood to represent the deliberate policy of the managers. It would be hard to find a more flagrant violation of either morality or the law of this State, than the gambling in question. The facts are the more sentous because it is a common occurrence for North End gamblers to be arrested and punished by our courts. They are no more really guilty than these concerned in the raffles of our popular fairs; the diffusionce being that the latter are better dressed and hold pews in fashionable churches. We trust that the Rey, Henry Mergan's efforts to secure proper respect for the law regarding these matters, will be completely and permanently specific.

"THE INFAMOUS RESERVATION SYSTEM."
From The Corrector Union (Ind.)
Mr. Libbles has against him a formidable alliance; but he has for allies the current of public scriment, as exemplified in the accord of equal rights to the negro, and the Fourteenth Amendment, which specifically declares that allipersons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens. We say that Bright Eyes is the best possible plea for her race; we may add she is an equally eloquent plea against the infamous Reservation system, for under it this girl, civilized, Christian, cultured, night at any moment be arrested as a "ward" absent from her Reservation, and foreibly sent back-to the barbarism of the

a similar claim of pteredence in Massachusetts. There can be no doubt that the coast of Massachusetts was first explored by Cataolic pionsers, and hallowed by the blood and prayers of Catholics long before the Maylower left the stocks, or the founders of Paritanism in New-England sailed from Holland.

Holiand.

THE PAY OF PREACHERS.

Prom The New York Engineer and Carnotche Regited:
A religious paper quotes contrasis, made by one of the New-York duries, in the year's income of certain notable orenchers and notable actors. The disparity is so great as to be four or five times in favor of the actors. But what of it? What lesson does it teach? Because a star acror can make \$100,000 a year, does it follow that Dr. Hall ought to boit against receiving less than a sixth part of the amount for serving the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Courch as its pastor? If so, why notgo a little further, and say that because a Wall-Street man made half a million of dollars in the stock operations of a single week, that, therefore, it is unjust that a man like Dr. Hall, who knows a great deal more than the Wall-Street man, should work hard the whole year for almost nothing in comparison with that week's profits?

ITALIAN POSTAL CURIOSITIES.

It is recorded by a literary barrister named Manningham, who fixed in the time of Etzabeth, that on the 2d of February, 1601. Shakespeare's play of "Twelfth Night" was recited before the Queen in the Great Hall of the Muscole Tenne's, and the walls and roof bart school the reciters voices in those by none days still stand. The Benchers of the lim have announced that it is book bettern to nermit a leading by Mr. S. Brandram of the same play to be given in the boil on the night of the 2d of February.

-1625-11